DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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THE YANKEES AT YAZOO CITY—VICTORY OF GEN. ROSS.—From a private letter, received from a lady in Yazoo City, we find some interesting information of the battle between Generals Ross and Richardson and the motley Yankee crew which had taken possession of that town.

After the Yankees had remained in the place ten day., the whole fleet, except one gun-boat, went up the river, where they remained three weeks, taking all the corn, cotton, negroes, mules, etc., they could get. Besides their gun-boats and transports, they had negro cavalry on both sides of the river. On the 28th ult., the whole medley returned to Yazoo City. Ross and his Texans had also returned to the neighborhood, and somo of his scouts came up with and captured some cotton speculators, who were bringing in a load of cotton. One of the speculators (Hilliard, a deserter from the Southern army,) made his escape, and informed the Yankees that the rebels were about and what they had done. The Yankees, thinking the rebel force consisted only of a few scouts, sent one company of negro cavalry to drive them off. This company ran into Ross' brigade before they discovered their mistake, and every one of them was killed. Our troops continued to harass the enemy by shooting his pickets. Every night, five or six Yankee pickets were killed.

On the 4th inst., Gen. Ross sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town, or the removal of the women and children.—The Yankee commander would do neither, and on the morning of the 5th our forces, under Gens. Ross and Richardson, made the attack, driving in the pickets on all sides.—The Yankees had possession of all the forts around the town, but our men charged and took all but one. The Yankees sought safety under cover of their gun-boats. On the right, the Tennesseeans, under Richardson, charged through Willis' field, the Yankees sometimes halting behind houses, fences, etc., and firing upon our men. At one time they formed between the residence of Mr. O'Riley and Mrs. Bowman, where a terrible fire was kept up for some time. At last the enemy gave way, and fled to their gun-boats. The women and children got under the houses, and with few exceptions escaped injury.—The gun-boats kept up a continuous fire throughout the day. Gen. Ross, unwilling to expose the lives of the non-combatants, retired in the evening after he had driven the enemy from the town. The Yankees then rallied and pursued him, but he again turned upon them and drove them back to their gun-boats.

Though General Ross did not hold the town, yet he whipped the enemy completely against every disadvantage. Their loss in killed and wounded was 243; ours 40.

Some of our wounded men were left in the hands of the enemy. These were shot by the negroes, and one of them was battered in the head with an axe by a negro. This brutal act was witnessed by a lady. Four of our dead were also left in their hands, and these were buried among their dead negro troops. After the Yankees left, however, they were disinterred and buried in the cemetery with military honors, almost every lady in town attending the funeral.

The Yankees finding that Ross would not let them remain in possession of the town, got up steam and put out. The night before leaving, the negroes tried to fire the town, but the flames were arrested by the white Yankees. During the fight on the 5th, Mrs. Russell was badly wounded, a Minie ball passing through her left lung. Mrs. Whitman's arm was broken, and old Mr. Lewis was murdered and robbed by the negroes.—*Mississippian.*

HOW GEN. POLK GOT INTO AN INDIANA REGIMENT.—Col. Freemantile, the English officer who has returned home from the Confederate service to write a volume on the war, relates the following story, which he says was told him by General Polk himself:

"Well, sir, it was at the battle of Perryville late in the evening—in fact it was almost dark—when Lindawn's battery came into action. Shortly after the arrival I observed a body of men, whom I thought to be Confederates, standing at an angel to this brigade, and firing obliquely at the newly arrived troops. I said, "Dear me, this is very sad, and must be stopped," so I turned round, and could fine none of my young men; so I determined to ride myself and settle the matter. Having cantered up to the Colonel of the regiment that was firing, I asked him in angry tones, what he meant by shooting his own friends.

"He answered with surprise, 'I don't think there can be any mistake about it, am sure they are the enemy.' "Enemy," I said, "why I have only just left them myself.—Cease firing, sir. What is your name?" "My name is Col. ——— of the ——— Indiana;' I pray, sir, who are you." Then I saw to my astonishment, that I was in the rear of a regiment of Yankees. Well I saw there was no hope but to brazen it out; my dark blouse and the increasing obscurity befriended me; so I approached quite close to him, shook my fist in his face, saying, "I'll show you who I am sir! Cease firing, sir, at once!" I then turned my horse and cantered slowly down the line, shouting in an authoritative manner to the Yankees to cease firing; at the same time I experienced a disagreeable sensation, like screwing up my back, and calculating how many bullets would be between my shoulders every minute. I was afraid to increase my pace until I got to a small copse, when I put the spurs in and galloped back to my men. I went up to the nearest Colonel, and said, Colonel, I have reconnoitered those fellows pretty closely, and there is no mistake who they are; you may go at them.' And I assure you, sir, that the slaughter of the Indiana regiment was the greatest I have seen during this war.,'

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received from responsible parties for a large supply of best quality of BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. The Plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60-d12t, Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 61.

Wanted.—We have been instructed to purchase a NEGRO WOMAN that can be recommended as a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, for which a good price will be paid, and a good home guaranteed.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
ap 5-60-d2t* Commission Merchants.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1864.

The annexed Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "MILITARY BILL," is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

I. General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, 1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and Commandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the 8th section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 55, of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization therein provided for, and in further pursuance of paragraph II, of the said General Orders, No. 26, Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist of not more than three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens, between the ages of 45 and 50 years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information concerning all applications for exemption and detail, for agricultural or other industrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all information which may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards, and promptly report to the Commandant unfitness or delinquencies on the part of the persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applications for detail, and may call on them for special information concerning matters pertinent to the office. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enrolling officer to the Commandants, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in referring to this Bureau.

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are in the employment of an department of the government, and who are not specially exempted by the Act of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 5th paragraph of General Orders, No. 26, herein cited.

IV. Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to employed in accordance with paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau, concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations. Loose or irregular examinations must not be permitted, and Commandants will promptly report any well ascertained delinquency in the matter.

V. Forms for Consolidated Reports by the Commandant of Conscripts will be forwarded; also forms for the Records of the Congressional District, and Local Enrolling Officers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persons and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. EXEMPTIONS BY EXAMINING BOARDS.

1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of Examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof; which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Congressional district in which such parties reside, or by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau.

2. When in the opinion of Enrolling Officers the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after examination by the Medical board, have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the person is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the duties mentioned in the said 8th section of the aforesaid.

The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him.

3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of Conscription, and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination, or the Commandant of Conscripts or the Bureau of Conscription shall order the same.

VIII. EXEMPTION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th articles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Enrolling officer of the county in which the applicant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the fifth article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption, except for the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent, shall not be allowed to any officers and employees of a Rail Road company, unless the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such Rail Road; that the number of persons exempted on said Rail Road shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such road shall be reported by name and description, once a month to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State through which such road passes (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any one who may leave the employment of the Rail Road company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road.

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturists on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the first day of January last fifteen able-bodied hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, will be allowed for the space of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, upon being informed by the Commandant for that State that the bond is approved.

4. The bond required to be given upon the exemption of an overseer or agriculturalist, under the 4th article of section 10th of the said act, shall be taken by the enrolling officer of the county or District in which such party resides, with the advice and assistance of the temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America, in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrolling officer, who shall take the said bond, with the assistance of the said temporary Board, according to the market value thereof at the time and place of assessment.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the amount of the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution, be transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receip. of any Quartermaster or Commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts should be forwarded to the Commandant of Conscripts, to be by him fowarded to the Quartermaster General or the Commissary General, through this Bureau.

IX. EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will, on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

X. EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Certificates of exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Commandants for the States.

XI. INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series.

2. Every application for exemption should be carefully minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Enrolling officer, with the aid of the temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed, and instead of being put in the form of an endorsement, will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it, or merely into the truth of the statements therein made, but should be directed with a view of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relation thereto.

XII. DETAILS.

Agricultural Details.

1. The officers of Conscription will give the most careful attention to the provisions of paragraph IV, G. O. No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited.

This paragraph embraces the whole system of details provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence.

2. The investigation of every case presented must be the most precise and accurate which can be attainted by the Enrolling officer (with the co operation of the temporary Boards), and all action must be in direct view of the necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such modes of enquiry and report as will furnish the fullest testimony.

The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount of production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms hereto appended will, it is believed, meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be presented. Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification, Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter to this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders, No. 26, current series.

Schedule of Terms.

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty: and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such person shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act recited.

4. Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; * * * six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government.

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of Conscripts, on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail is granted. Enrolling officers are required to be unusually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission in this duty will constitute grave dereliction.

7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes enumerated. It is by no means intended to grant them indiscriminately, but to limit them as is consistent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances will be carefully enquired into.—Among these are fitness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes of the detail; condition of the family; whether any, or how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c., &.

XIII. DETAILS FOR PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Applications for details, such as are not required for the service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or District, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony under oath.

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a separate sheet of paper.

The district Enrolling officer may, if he approves the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and forward the papers through the Commandant, to the Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, the reasons in full will be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forwarded to this Bureau, through the same channel.

If the persons for whose detail application is made are engaged in performing the duties on account of which details are asked, they will be allowed to remain until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to Camps of Instruction.

XIV. DETAILS FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 45 AND 50, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Applications for the detail of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, for service in any of the military Bureaux, or in any of the Departments of the Government, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the local or district Enrolling officer; and it must set forth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The District Enrolling officer, after investigation made and reported as directed in the preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the Commandant, for his action.

An appeal from the action of the Enrolling officers and the Commandant may be taken to this Bureau.

XV. DETAILS OF ARTISANS, MECHANICS, ETC.

1. Applications for the detail for service in any of the military Bureaux, or for any of the Departments of the Government (including contractors,) of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is required, must be distinctly set forth.

Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the Department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable Government work. The District Enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant (each expressing his opinion), to this Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to this Bureau.

If the parties applied for are at work, they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, they should be sent to the Camps of Instruction.

Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the Bureau, required by the 11th section of the act.

XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided, will be made to the Enrolling officer, and forwarded through the proper channels.

XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting or detailing able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five.

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

XVIII. REPORTS.

1. Examining Boards in addition to the lists directed in paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will furnish District Enrolling officers with lists of men in their districts found fit for military service, but unfit for service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county Enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing detailed men to see who are the subjects of detail, and to choose from them.

2. Enrolling officers will forward to the Commandant of Conscripts, monthly, a report of all persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case.

These reports will be consolidated by the Commandant, with reference to the instructions made in the Act of Congress, and the Regulations for its enforcement, in duplicate; one copy of which will be forwarded to this Bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the Commandant.

XIX. ENROLLMENT OF RESERVE CLASSES.

1. Commandants of Conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders, No. 33, A. & I. G. O., current series; which is herewith made a part of this Circular.

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 33.

1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war.

2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to the enrolling officer in the States east of the Mississippi river within thirty days from the day when the notice shall be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription.

3. Any person liable to enrollment under this act may join any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No. 86, issued 26th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve any where within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence and special service, under General Orders, No. 86 [1863], for the war, and select their own officers.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General."

2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct roll of persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

3. Commandants of Conscripts will assign to duty, as a supporting force for Conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the Examining Boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons are so assigned they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return the Muster Rolls to the Commandants; and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each Congressional district, then the Commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to complete a company for each Congressional district. A competent officer, of the rank of colonel, will be assigned by this Bureau to organize such companies into a regiment, if there be the requisite number of companies; or into a battallion, if there be less than ten companies; or into two battalions, if deemed preferable.

XX. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Commandants will always bear in mind that General Orders, No. 26, is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habitually recur to its provisions, to aid in the application of the other provisions of this Circular.

2. Commandants will of course refer cases of difficulty to this Bureau; but references which bear on their face that they are rather to avoid due responsibility or labor, will be retained without remarks.

3. The duty of the Commandants of Conscripts is, in accordance with these instructions, to maintain and invigorate the industrial production of the Confederacy, and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for independence and liberty will fail.

By order of Col. J. S. PRESTON, Sup't.

C. B. DUFFIELD,
ap 4—59 d3t *A. A. General.*

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat publish three times.

Notice.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 2, 1864.

On and After the 3rd inst., the Accommodation train on this road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 p. m. Returning will leave Weldon at 5, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 2, 15 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
apr4-59 6t General Superintendent.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Sunday night, the 27th inst., THREE NEGRO MEN, Cæsar, Rowean and Abram. The two first mentioned are of dark ginger-cake color, and about 6 feet high; the other is black and slim, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. The negroes were tracked on Monday morning, as far as Battleboro'. I think it very probable they will attempt to make their way to Newbern or Washington. All three of them had on wooden bottom shoes, one ironed and very wide bottoms. Cæsar is about 28 years old; the others about 21. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all of them to me at Ashland, Edgecombe county, N. C., or confined so that I can get them again, or $160 for either. Rowean is from Davie county, N. C., and Abram is from Prince Edward county, Va., and were bought in Richmond the 7th of March, 1864. H. A. TAYLOR.
March 29th, 1864. ap 4-59 d4t*

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE, a number of HORSES & MULES.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 1—57 6t Major & Chief Q. M.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.—I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY.
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't.
mh 31-56-2w.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I Require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 31-56-16t W. E PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.

$100 REWARD,

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored round about and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me; or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEN.
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

W. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54 tawlJ Southern Telegraph Co.

RALEIGH, March 30, 1864.

Col. C. B. ALLEN,
Ag't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Ordered by Mr. T. J. Sumner, Suprt. and Eng., that I recieve no freights with charges destined for Charlotte & S. C. R. Road.

M. S. BARRINGER,
Ag't. N. C. R. R. Co.

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the foregoing order, all freight destined for points beyond Charlotte, must be prepaid. This Company will not be responsible for delay's or damages that may occur under this arrangement. C. B. ALLEN, Ag't.
ap 2-58-6t. R. & G. R. Road Co.
Petersburg Daily Express copy one week.

Wanted.—By a Young Lady, a Situation as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are small, and require to be taught only the English branches. Best recommendations will be given and terms made known by application to E. S.
Macon Depot, Warren county, N. C.
ap 2-58-6t.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

Mrs. H. W. Miller,
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.
ap 1—57-d1w&w4w*

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Captain RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 23rd Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chelt, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address Wm. M. SMITH,
38-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.—All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficent quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.
R. B. SAUNDERS.
March 17-47-d3t.* Chapel Hill N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIately, I will sell 100 shares in the Goldsboro Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19-46-d6t Treas.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILDER, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain sotred where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 22-48 d10t3taw

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal.
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-53-d1m.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable Produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 28-53-d12t. Comd'g Officer.

Agents Wanted to Collect Arms and ORDNANCE STORES in North Carolina Pay $4,00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Stores collected, according to a fixed schedule. Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service, of character, and qualifications. None others need apply.
Address. F. E. G. CARR,
Gen'l Agent Col. Ord. Stores,
Charlottesville Va.
Charlottesville, Va. March 25, 1864. ap 2-58-4t.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulky,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1861.—d-60t

OFF

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Who Ought to Go?

In all that we have published on the question of enrolment and conscription, we have been governed by one consideration—*to meet the wants of the army*, as expressed by the officers and soldiers, and *to meet the necessities of the nation*, as declared by the Government and Congress—the object being to secure such a force as will enable our armies to achieve results to bring about the most speedy peace.

The broad principle we lay down is, that *all men who are physically able, and who are not more useful at home, ought to be sent to the army*—and that all the men holding a State commission for an office which does not impose useful duties, ought not to be held up for exemption.

Such is the wish of our Generals; such the ardent desire of the soldiers in the field; such is the wish and purpose of the Government. In accordance with this principle, all agriculturists and laborers in industrial pursuits, who are more useful at home, will be left at home; for although artful politicians have so accused, it never was the intention of the Government to deprive the soil of the necessary tillers and laborers, or the industrial avocations of their required operators.

The late laws of Congress demonstrate this; and the instructions from the Conscription Bureau embrace and hold fast to this intention. It is to be hoped that all in the employ of the government will strive to secure the greatest possible strength to the army, with the least deprivation to the country, of the necessary home labor. We conceive that to this nobody can object, and this is all we have contended for.

Now, who fall within the State offices that ought not to be exempted?—for it is easier to specify those, than the affirmative sort who ought to be. We unhesitatingly reply, that all ought not of whom the Governor will not say that they are *individually necessary and useful*. In aiding the Governor to arrive at the correct conclusion, if the Legislature should be in session it would not be amiss to have the expression of that body; not given in the spirit of a political partizan body, but in the spirit of a wise representative assembly, working for the constitutent good. But the Governor would hardly be justifiable in waiting an unreasonable time—long enough to damage the cause—in order to receive such opinion; for, in the meantime he is clothed with ample power and vested with full discretion to say yes or no; and his say is final, when verified by official certificate.

In North Carolina there about five thousand Justices of the Peace. We estimate at an average of sixty for a county, and believe this is not an unfair estimate. Of these, full one-half are under forty-five years of age.—There are then of this class of State officers twenty-five hundred, or a full brigade. Now we put a question: Is there law business, within the cognizance of Justices of the Peace, enough to occupy this entire array? Or, can it all be done by the other half, or those above the age of forty-five? Out of these twenty-five hundred, perhaps five-hundred would be exempted for physical disability and other causes, which would further increase the number for the performance of whatever intricate, laborious or responsible duties may arise at home.

Thus, then, two fine regiments, of one thousand each, may be obtained in North Carolina out of Justices of the Peace! Can any one deny that they would be more useful in the army than at home? Can any one pretend that they are needed at home, *as Justices?* It rests with Gov. Vance to decide the question. The soldiers are unanimous that they ought to go. We receive letters on letters to this effect, daily, from the army. The friends and relatives of the soldiers at home think they ought to go, and we are only the representative of a general public opinion, when we claim for them the privilege of going.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has set a laudable example in this matter. With much fewer of this sort, he has not claimed their exemption. When it is remembered that a full army division may be made up, at a low calculation, from this class, the country can easily see how much of material force is lost by their exemption.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Our Richmond exchanges inform us that on to-day or to-morrow, a flag of truce boat is expected, with a large number of Confederate prisoners, for exchange, and that a proportionate number of Yankee prisoners will be returned.

Our Commissioner, Ould, has been to Old Point and returned to Richmond on Saturday, after having adjusted, it is said, the vexed questions that have so long interrupted the resumption of the cartel. It is understood that Commissioner Ould had an interview with Butler, the particulars of which have not yet transpired; but some of the Richmond papers intimate pretty strongly that an unnecessary and humiliating "back down" and concession, on the part of our authorities, has been made to Butler. With other Richmond papers, we think common justice would suggest the withholding of censure until the facts, which yet remain an official secret, are made known.

March 29, 1864.

"*Gov. Smith:*

"Your letter of the 22d referred to Conscrip Bureau with following endorsement:

"The men in these militia organizations come, in my judgment, under the liabilities to military service, declared by the acts of the Confederate Congress. They are none of these 'troops of war,' kept by a State in time of war, in the contemplation of the constitution. Being so liable, those capable of active service in the field between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, must be at once conscribed and devoted to the old organiz tion, either by their own selection or by assignment. Those who would belong to the reserve forces being already in organization, similar in a great degree (though under State authority), to those contemplated for the reserves, and by their union with others not liable to conscription, holding perhaps together a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, need not at once be called into Confederate service, but may be allowed to remain as they are until further orders. The claim to them cannot be surrendered, but the contingencies of the future must determine whether they may not be more usefully employed in their present organizations than in new reserve companies for Confederate service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War"

The foregoing letter from the Secretary of War, was published in the papers of this city a few days since, and it attracted our attention, as evidencing a willingness on the part of the Government to leave the *reserve forces*, or those between seventeen and eighteen, and between forty-five and fifty, to some extent, in the State organizations in which they are at present enrolled, along with others of the "Home Guard," who are not liable to conscription by the late act of Congress. In an article in our paper of the 4th inst., referring to the possibility of a raid on Raleigh, or an approach of the enemy towards this place, we ventured to recommend to Col. Mallett that the object of the department would not be effected by taking such action here, for that the officers appointed therein (the Home Guard) "in many instances," were obnoxious "to many of our citizens," and "distrusted on every account—whether justly or not, is not now the question." We did not care to specify persons, nor did we intend to discuss the justice of this distrust, as we then said.

The matter has since been talked of in such way as to require that we should specify the more particular *instances*, though we are still indisposed to enter upon any discussion as to how well or ill founded the distrust we spoke of may be—our only object being to provide, in case of an emergency, the system of defence to which no objection can properly be taken, in lieu of one with which many citizens are greatly discontented.

It is known that Col. Harrison, the commanding officer of the regiment of Home Guards, is a strong supporter of Mr. Holden—perhaps his most immediate supporter in this place. Capt. Richardson is now joint owner of the *Progress*, which, however professedly neutral, is well understood to be in Mr. Holden's interests. Capt. Finch is said to have been active in the bitter political dissensions which, some months ago here, were fraught with violence to two presses in this community.

In view of these facts, there are many citizens who will be liable to military duty in the "reserve force," but not liable to conscription, who will prefer, if they are at liberty to select, to avoid being under the command of either of the officers we have named. And it is in their behalf, that we urge the military commandant to recommend to the Secretary that he will relax his intention, as declared to Gov. Smith, and permit such persons to be immediately under the command of Confederate officers.

They have the right to express this preference, and they are not called upon to assign any other reason than that they prefer it, seeing that by law they are *conscripts in the reserve force*, and only "allowed to remain as they are until further orders"—for a reason that the Secretary deems a good one, in the interests of the public. But if they are dissatisfied, and prefer the new organization contemplated by the military bill, under *Confederate authority*, they have a right to ask for it.

Without raising any question of loyalty or other personal issue, the *distrust* of which we spoke might be discussed on political grounds; but we have not and had not any wish to do more than state a fact which is undeniable, that this dissatisfaction does exist; and we are disposed still to confine ourselves simply to this statement. At the same time, we renew the expression of our belief, that the proper defence of this post will be best secured by having one head—and that in strict subordination to Confederate authority.

We call attention to a communication in this paper, over the signature of "X. O." Let those who dream and hug the delusion of re-union with the North and the return of peace and prosperity thereby, read the candid, faithful extract from Mr. Voorhees' speech in the Yankee Congress, quoted in the communication referred to, and learn from an enemy the plain and undisguised truth.

EXPLOSION.—A portion of the Powder Mills, near this city, were blown up on yesterday, by which one man was killed, and seven badly injured—among them Mr. Waterhouse, one of the Proprietors, who had a leg broken. We have not heard the cause of the explosion.

THE WEATHER.—The month of April has thus far been of the darkest, gloomiest, chilliest, juiciest character. Instead of April showers, it has been almost an incessant pour down rain. We are to have a "new moon" to-day, and we hope for an improvement on the one that is passing away "to wax and wane no more."

Fasting and Prayer.

Friday next is the day set apart for "Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer," by the people of the nation. Let us hope that it will be most faithfully and religiously observed by the people—that at home and in the various sanctuaries of the land, the prayers of the people will ascend to the Throne of the Heavenly Grace, that "Almighty God will preside over our public counsels and authorities—that He will so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

And let it not be forgotten to pray to "the Lord of the Harvest," that He would vouchsafe to our country bounteous crops—that He would grant unto us the early and the latter rains, the sunshine and the shower, and save us from storms, from blight and mildew, that our barns may be filled and the land be crowned with abundance. And if with humble, contrite, repentant hearts the Nation shall thus humble itself before God, and work righteousness, we have His word for it, that we "shall be exalted," and be brought out into the promised land of deliverance.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.—This paper attributes to another North Carolina cotemporary, the article of *this* paper which exposes the errors of Gov. Brown, in his message, relative to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in England.

The Dispatch says Gov. Brown has probably confounded the writ of *habeas corpus* with the *veto*, which the law places in the hands of the sovereign, and which it is said has not been exercised since the revolution.

Concerning the right of the Confederate Congress to pass the act of the late session, the *Dispatch* says:

"With regard to the law of last session, nothing can be plainer than the power of Congress to pass it. That power is given by the Constitution in terms as plain and as unmistakable as the power to declare war or the power to lay taxes in support of Government. A man who disputes so plain a provision, expressed in such accurate terms, must be very far gone with the disease of fault-finding."

Latest from the North.

The Richmond papers contains extracts from Northern papers to the 31st ult. inclusive. We glean from them the following summary:

NORTH CAROLINA.—Burnside's expedition forces are still assembling at Annapolis.—That it is intended for operations in North Carolina, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter from Burnside himself:

It may not be amiss for me to mention a remark made by me at a breakfast given at the Astor House in November, 1861, to the officers of one of my Massachusetts regiments, then *en route* for Annapolis, preparatory to our starting on our North Carolina expedition. It was on the morning that we heard of Dupont's success on the coast of South Carolina. I said that it should be a source of congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgment had been made by Union troops upon that portion of the Southern coast where slavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new government is to have slavery for its corner-stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether" or not this force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every General in the field to neutralize or turn to his own account any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or latent."

ARKANSAS.—Yankee dispatches say that the army in Arkansas is on the move—for what place is not known. A dispatch from Fort Smith says:

The army of the frontier as well as the troops composing the department of Arkansas are now in motion is well known; that all rebeldom will wonder need not astonish any.

The move is pregnant with glorious results for our forces, and if certain renowned generals in the Confederate army are not *nonplused*, it will be neither the fault of Generals Steele nor Thayer, nor the brave columns now faced toward the enemy. A fight or a foot-race is imminent.

A second dispatch from Fort Smith says:

The right wing of the army of Arkansas, under command of General Thayer, left yesterday with banners flying and drums beating—the bands playing the "Girl I left behind me."

The troops are in the best of spirits, and ere long will be in Northern Texas.

CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER "LITTLE ADA."—A Yankee prisoner, named Chas. Muldoon, belonging to the United States blockading steamer Wiona, was brought to the city Sunday night from McClellanville and lodged in jail.

It appears that the prisoner was one of a party sent from the blockading squadron in search of the blockade runner Little Ada. Information of her having run the blockade had been given several days previously by a party of eight deserters. The prisoner states that they had been out in their barges, cruising around Bull's Bay and North Santee over forty eight hours before they discovered the object of their search.

About 6 o'clock, Friday morning, they boarded the steamer laying at McClellanville, driving the crew into the cabin, setting a guard and taking possession of the vessel. The engineer in the party immediately commenced to get up steam, when they were discovered by our men at the batteries, which opened fire upon them with grape, canister and shell. Some eight or ten shots were fired, five of which struck the steamer. The yankees left at the second shot, all making their escape with the exception of the above named prisoner, who was knocked down by one of the fire men.

Our batteries were manned by Capts Gaillard's and Capt. Keith's artillery companies. Their firing was excellent. One shot took away the step from the side of the vessel just as the engineer and several others stepped into a barge and were pushing off.—*Charleston Courier.*

For The Confederate.

Independence or Subjugation.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you please publish the following remarks of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the administration at Washington, and my comments upon them:

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in his speech in Congress recently, said:

"But, sir, the saddest question embraced within the scope of my remarks remains to be answered as I draw them to a close. Has the policy pursued for the last three years resulted in the formation of *a more perfect Union!*

"No language that the tongue of man can utter would form an expressive an answer to such a question, as a silent survey of the dreadful scene which lies before us. A gulf of blood and tears and all of human agony which the afflicted race of man can know this side of the dread abodes of the damned, divides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. Statesmen of Christian faith, imbued with the lofty spirit of Him who gave His blessing to the merciful, could again span this horrid chasm and bind together the torn and bleeding ligaments of the Union. But an evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malign power the legislation of the land appears as the frenzied, murderous, disjointed dreams of a madman in his cell.

"Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of the men, women and children of the South to their allegiance, has no parallel in the annals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets, with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country to the unsparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of our present form of government by States, all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) has deliberately here announced, after all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further and admits all these seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all of the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor."

The above is the language of an honorable and truthful yankee—if there can be such a thing—and not of a secessionist; spoken in the yankee congress, and not in the Confederacy; and may be considered by all in the Confederacy as the invitation extended, and the reward offered and the reception prepared for us, upon our return to the Union, by the yankee nation. Read it, consider it, and decide whether you will fight on to independence, or die in the effort; or return to the kindly embrace of the Union, which presents "a thousand miles of gibbets, with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; *universal confiscation* of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity, the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country" to your view, as the reward of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, whether they have struck for freedom or not, should the yankees only be able to execute their laws and get you into their power, whether by deception and trickery, or by force of arms.

I would specially commend this speech to the consideration of the peace, submission, reconstruction, re-union, conservative men of the country, if there be any among us. They will see that *universal confiscation* of property is the decree sent forth by their Yankee brethren, and that there is not and will not be any exception made in their favor. We are all in the same boat, and will all "sink or swim, survive or perish" together. The time has arrived when there can be no neutrality in this contest, in which everything is at stake; every man must be for or against the Confederacy, and "by their fruits ye shall know them."

All those who are not with us, are against us, and those who are against us are our enemies—whether they be yankees, conservatives "of the straitest sect," tories, or traitors, and should not be permitted to live among us; for it must be evident to every one that both sides cannot, in the nature of things, be right and succeed, and one side or the other must be put down, and that without hesitation or delay. Never was there a time when it could be said with more truth than now—"the safety of the Republic is the supreme law"—and I would add, whoever would stand in the way of our success must be crushed, without compassion, without mercy. Even the yankee Stevens deliberately announces that "the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot."

If the yankees, then, think thus of those who would attempt the restoration of the Union, what ought we of the Confederacy who have given the best and bravest of our citizens, and who have suffered so much in the defence of our native land, where our best blood has been poured out like water, to think of the miserable wretch who dares to think, much less to talk about the restoration of the Union.

I would make an appeal to all Confederates to buckle on their arms and prepare to strike for justice, liberty, independence, honor, in defence of their wives and children, like men determined to be free, or to die, like the old guard of Napoleon, at Waterloo, with a halo of glory around them; and let our reply ever be like theirs—"we know how to die, but not to surrender;" and then the time will have arrived when we can and shall be free and independent.

X O.

THE WAR NEWS.—An official dispatch has been received at the War Department from General BEAUREGARD, communicating information from Major-General Patton Anderson, of the destruction, on Saturday last, of a large double stack, side-wheel steamer in the St. John's river, Florida. The vessel was destroyed opposite the mouth of Doctor's Lake, some fifteen miles above Jacksonville. She is supposed to have been the Maple Leaf, which, it will be recollected, was seized last summer by Confederate prisoners, who, by a *coup de main*, effected their escape. Nothing is said of loss of life, nor is it stated whether the steamer was destroyed by a torpedo, or by a fire from the shore.

A resident of New Orleans, just from that city, says that Memminger's treasury notes are worth more in that city, than in other sections of the Confederacy. The creoles who are in the city, have but little to do with the Federals.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, April 5.

The rainy spell continues, and all the streams in Eastern Virginia are much swollen. The fisheries are interrupted and impassable. The condition of the roads and the inclement weather prevents the receipt of supplies, and consequently the prices of provisions maintain the highest figures yet reported.

A new banking house will shortly be established here, with a heavy combination of capital.

The Baltimore *American* of the 2d contains a dispatch from Mattoon, Illinois, which says it is reported by scouts, that those in rebellion there number fifteen thousand. A later dispatch says that everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet, and that the rebels are believed to have dispersed.

The Red river expedition has penetrated as far as Natchez.

Deserters who have reached Knoxville report that Longstreet's whole force is under marching orders, and that a large force of rebels are concentrating at Pound Gap, for a raid into Kentucky.

Gens. Grant and Meade have been at Fortress Monroe to confer with Butler.

It is reported that Gen. Buell has superseded Gen. Schofield in Tennessee.

Gold closed at 168 in Baltimore on the 1st.

Northern News via Atlanta.

DALTON, April 5.

News from the front, from inside the enemies lines, states that two brigades of infantry have gone towards Nashville, and are reported by some to have been sent to operate against Gen. Forrest, and by others to be *en route* for the Potomac.

Forty-four regiments of infantry and ten batteries of artillery, who had returned to Ohio to recruit, raised only five thousand in three months.

It is reported that McPherson has relieved Thomas, who will be sent to another field. Also, that one brigade of cavalry and one of infantry have been sent forward to Chattanooga, within the last few days.

A party of Yankees that went out on a plundering expedition under Dodge, have returned to Decatur.

Smith, commanding one division of Logan's corps, is at Larkinsville, picketing the Huntsville and Stevenson railroad and the river.

Nineteen yankees, in Confederate uniforms, went to Triune factory, near Summersville, and committed numerous depredations, on Saturday last.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 5.

It is reported that the twelfth army corps, which went West last summer, is returning to the Potomac.

A heavy rain has been falling for the past forty-eight hours, and the roads are deep in mud. The Rapidan is much swollen.

Funding.

STATESVILLE, April 5.

The amount funded here was $859,000.

SELMA, April 5.

Amount funded in Marion about $2,000,000.—In this city about $8,709,000.

ATLANTA, April 5.

Amount funded at Americus, $687,800.

COLUMBIA, April 5.

Amount funded at Statesville, S. C. $853,900.

MEETING OF THE 6TH N. C CAVALRY.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 6th N. C Cavalry, at Shady Grove Church, March 29th, near Kinston, N. C., on motion Sergt. W. L. Rogers was called to the chair, and Sergt. W. L. Tate requested to act as secretary.

On motion a committee of five privates and non-commissioned officers were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following persons constituted the committee: Sergt. John Summers, private A. Alkin, Sergt. E. Allison, Sergt. Saml. Allison and private John Houston, who immediately retired for consultation.

While the committee was out, private W. D. Patterson was called for, and came forward and entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, favoring the re-election of his Excellency Z. B. Vance to the gubernatorial chair. Upon the conclusion of private Patterson's speech, the committee came in, and reported through the chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with loud cheering for Vance.

WHEREAS, The friends of one W. W. Holden are clandestinely seeking to secure his election to the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina; and *whereas*, we believe that should they be successful in securing the election of the said Holden, it would be a great calamity upon, and shamefully disgraceful to the people of the State, and a direct insult to their intelligence and patriotism, and *whereas*, we further believe that the said election would have a tendency to inaugurate a fresh revolution, dangerous alike to the liberties of the people, and the institutions of the State, therefore—

Resolved, That in the name of the gallant sons of North Carolina, who have nobly sacrificed their lives, and poured out their blood, a voluntary libation on the alter of freedom and Southern independence, we do most earnestly protest against and denounce the very doubtful and unmanly policy that has been adopted by the said Holden and his friends, as inconsistent with that dignity and manliness which has ever been recognized by gentlemen who are influenced only by the purest principles of patriotism, as honorable.

Resolved, That we believe the sentiments and sympathies entertained by the said Holden are unpatriotic and dangerous to the institutions of the State, and peace of her citizens, and such being the case, we deem it to be our duty to our native State to use all honorable means to ensure the defeat of the said Holden, who, as we think, would willingly sacrifice the honor of the State and the liberties of the people to secure his own advancement.

Resolved, That we left our homes and friends to secure the independence of the South, and while we yield to none in an anxious desire for peace, we are determined never to accept it on any terms but those that secure the independence of the South.

Resolved unanimously, That we are for his Excellency Z. B. Vance for Governor, and shall yield him a unanimous and willing support.

After the adoption of the resolutions speeches were made by Sergt. Phillips, Sergt. Rogers, privateer Osteer, and others.

Upon motion the *Confederate* and Henderson *Times* were requested to publish.

W. L. ROGERS, Chairman.

W. L. TATE, Secretary.

KENTUCKY.—The accounts given by the Yankees themselves of Gen. Forrest's attack upon Paducah, shows the consternation and panic that prevailed among their troops, which they try to cover up by egregious lying; such as that "the rebels lost three hundred killed and one thousand wounded."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of MARY, infant daughter of Col. Jno. A. and M. G. Baker, will take place from the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, jr., at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

OBITUARY.

Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et almum
Quæ rapit Hora diem. [Hor. Carm. lib. 4.7.]

ROBERT ALEXANDER HARRIS, the subject of this notice, died on the 12th of January, 1864, aged twenty five years.

In all the relations of life, throughout his brief career, he illustrated the virtues of the man and the christian. As a son, dutiful and affectionate; as a brother, kind and considerate; as a friend, true and warm-hearted, he commenced himself to the good opinion and ardent love of all. To a mind well cultivated and vigorous, he added a heart of noble impulses, and genuine benevolence. Free from selfishness and sordid feeling, nature stamped upon his brow the impress of the gentleman. From boyhood he was characterized by frankness and magnanimity. In manhood he commanded the confidence and respect of all who came in contact with him. By nature above hypocrasy and without concealment, he became by grace a christian indeed, "in whom there was no guile." For ten years he had been a consistent member of the Baptist church. And he had not only the "form of godliness," but its "power" also. With him religion was a living, ever present principle, constantly working, and gradually maturing him for the holiness of heaven. So that when he exchanged earth for heaven, it was as a "shock of corn fully ripe." God saw fit to hasten him to maturity, by afflicting him as few others have been afflicted. To the grief of all who hoped for him a long life of usefulness and happiness, he was seized, three years ago, with chronic rheumatism in its most appalling form. Pen cannot record the sufferings of this estimable young brother. His condition beggars all description.—Pain without cessation and of the most excruciating character, for which there was no alternative, made him the standing object of compassion to every beholder. For a whole year he was confined to his room, and, for a large portion of this time, to one position. Yet he bore this intense suffering with more than heroic—with christian fortitude. He seemed at times even more solicitous for the comfort of those who nursed him with rarest assiduity, than for his own. And he craved death, in order that others might be relieved of their anxiety in reference to him, as much as on his own account. Of his uncle, at whose house he died, he spoke to the writer in terms of warmest gratitude for his unexampled care of him and interest in him during his protracted illness. And his prayers often ascended to God in behalf of his cousins, sisters and brothers, who vied with each other in their attentions to the poor, helpless sufferer. It was indeed refreshing to witness, in this cold world, the kindness manifested to him by this noble, generous family. But they verily have their reward."

The deceased prayed for some time before his death that God would, if consistent with his purposes of justice and mercy, shorten his days and take him to Himself. And death came not to him as an unwelcome messenger. He rejoiced in the prospect which it unveiled to his vision, of rest and happiness in the presence of God. His eye flashed with delight when he contemplated the future, and he hastened to join father and mother and friends who had gone before him. To surviving relatives he spoke, urging them to meet him in the bright land of spirits blest, and expressing the hope that he may have the privilege of leading them over the cold Jordan of death, one by one as they came to die.

And thus, after a brief but honorable and useful career, this noble young man gently "fell asleep in Jesus."

"Look now on him, whose eye
Meets yours no more, in sadness or in mirth!
Was he not fair amongst the sons of earth;
The beings born to die?
But not where death has power, may love be
bless'd!
Come near, and bear ye the beloved to rest."

"Yet mourn ye not as they
Whose spirit's light is quenched—for him the past
Is sealed. He may not fall, he may not cast
His birthright's hope away!
All is not here of one beloved and blessed,
Leave ye the sleeper with his God to rest."

d2t*

New Advertisements.

List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., April 5th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Adkins, J A		McRae, Miss Laura	
Bridgers, Miss Mary		Pickert, John W	
Ballard, Miss M		Pool, Mrs C	
Bennett, Lt. Henry		Pool, John P	
Barbee, M F		Poole, J L	
Bock, J W		Perry, C.	(colored)
Bowers, R D	2	Pape, Elijah	
Creech, John		Queen, John	
Creech, N R G		Reeves, Miss M C	
Cheek, Wm	2	Rusk, Miss Martha	
Campbell, Polly		Robeson, Miss H	
Davis, Charlotte		Riddick, Capt Rosco	
Descern, Mrs Eliza'th		Rogers, Jas.	
Dement, G A		Rone, Miss Louisa	
Delunan, Dennis		Rideout, Miss K	
DeRossett, Dr A J		Sanford, Wm T	
Edmunds, J B		Sater, Miss Julia	
Edwards, Miss Betty		Smith, W D	
Ellen, Tom F		Smith, Louisa,	
Eason, Hurdy A		Straus, M E	
Flintoff, W D		Smith, H J	
Ferrell, J		Segraves, Mrs S J	
Ferrell, Miss Cora		Smith, Miss G A	
Goodin, Mrs Sarah		Sanders, Miss Martha	
Guess, Miss Sophia		Stallings, Miss M F	
Gowdy, Miss Mary C		Smith, Chas.	
Hodge, Mrs Louisa A		Smith, Thos.	
Hobby, Willis		Stells, Miss Tempy	
Hopkins, Dr A	2	Shoulders, Robt	
Hill, Mrs Elizabeth		Thompson, Miss C	
Hadnott, Dr. W H		Turner, Miss C A	
Harris, Wm L		Waddell, Thos.	
Jolly, Mrs Martha		Wilson, G S	
Jordan, Mrs Ann E		Winbush, Miss B	
Jackson, Mrs M J		Williams, Miss S A E	
King, Mrs John		Watson, Mrs F H	
King, Miss Cath. A		Woodard, Miss M J	
Lee, R T		Webber, Sam'l	
Livingood, John		Warren, Miss Louisa	
Mahoe, Miss Katy		Wood, Miss F N	
McCullers, Miss Mary		Walton, Sergt.	
Morris, Miss S E		Williams, Miss L.	
Mullen, Wm		Wilkins, W J	
Manuel, Tempy		Wade & Fallen	
Monroe, Miss F A		Young, W T	
McCullock, John			

GEO. T. COCK, P. M.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers on the night of the 27th of March, our negro boys WILLIAM and SUTTON. William is about 20 years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of dark complexion. Sutton is about 21 years old, about five feet eight inches high, and dark complexion. He was hired to Mr. Robert Vaugh, and is probably trying to get to the Yankees. William was formerly owned in Nash county, and is either in that county or trying to get to the Yankees with Sutton, as they both went off together from the same neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to us, or lodged in some jail so that we can get them; or $100 for either one of them.

JONES SPENCER.
JAMES M. VAUGHAN.
ap 6-61-5t* Henderson, Granville co., N. C

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, lost or stolen, my POINTER DOG PAT. He is eight years old, liver color, and was lame in his right fore-shoulder, when he left.

I will give the above reward to any one who will return him to me or for any information that will enable me to get him.

D. M. D. LINDSEY,
ap 6-61-5t Kittrells, Granville co., N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

THIRTY-ONE bales Superior Cotton for sale—well sheltered. Apply to
R. G. LEWIS, Raleigh.
ap 6-61-6t. A. M. LEWIS.
Progress copy 6 times.